450.575, 450.58125, 450.5875, 450.59375, 450.600, 450.60625, 450.6125, 450.61875, 455.03125, 455.0375, 455.04375, 455.050, 455.05625, 455.0625, 455.06875, 455.075, 455.08125, 455.0875, 455.09375, 455.100, 455.10625, 455.1125, 455.11875, 455.125, 455.13125, 455.1375, 455.14375, 455.150, 455.15625, 455.1625, 455.16875, 455.175, 455.18125, 455.1875, 455.19375, 455.200, 455.20625, 455.2125, 455.21875, 455.225, 455.23125, 455.2375, 455.24375, 455.250, 455.25625, 455.2625, 455.26875, 455.275, 455.28125, 455.2875, 455.29375, 455.300, 455.30625, 455.3125, 455.31875, 455.325, 455.33125, 455.3375, 455.34375, 455.350, 455.35625, 455.3625, 455.36875, 455.375, 455.38125, 455.3875, 455.39375, 455.400, 455.40625, 455.4125, 455.41875, 455.425, 455.43125, 455.4375, 455.44375, 455.450, 455.45625, 455.4625, 455.46875, 455.475, 455.48125, 455.4875, 455.49375, 455.500, 455.50625, 455.5125, 455.51875, 455.525, 455.53125, 455.5375, 455.54375, 455.550, 455.55625, 455.5625, 455.56875, 455.575, 455.58125, 455.5875, 455.59375, 455.600, 455.60625, 455.6125, 455.61875.

(c) Up to two of the following 25 kHz segments may be stacked to form a channel which may be assigned for use by broadcast remote pickup stations using any emission contained within the resultant channel in accordance with the provisions of § 74.462. Users committed to 50 kHz bandwidths and transmitting program material will have primary use of these channels.

(1) UHF segments: 450.6375, 450.6625, 450.6875, 450.7125, 450.7375, 450.7625, 450.7875, 450.8125, 450.8375, 450.8625, 455.6375, 455.6625, 455.6875, 455.7125, 455.7375, 455.7625, 455.7875, 455.8125, 455.8375, 455.8625 MHz.

(2) [Reserved]

(d) Up to two of the following 50 kHz segments may be stacked to form a channel which may be assigned for use by broadcast remote pickup stations using any emission contained within the resultant channel in accordance with the provisions of § 74.462. Users committed to 100 kHz bandwidths and transmitting program material will have primary use of these channels.

(1) UHF segments: 450.900, 450.950, 455.900, and 455.950 MHz.

(2) [Reserved]

(e) Conditions on Broadcast Remote Pickup Service channel usage as referred to in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section:

(1) Operation is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to the reception of AM broadcast stations.

(2) Operation is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to stations in the broadcast service.

(3) Operation is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations set forth in Part 2 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. Applications for licenses to use frequencies in this band must include statements showing what procedures will be taken to ensure that interference will not be caused to stations in the Industrial/Business Pool (Part 90).

(4) These frequencies will not be licensed to network entities.

(5) These frequencies will not be authorized to new stations for use on board aircraft.

(6) These frequencies are allocated for assignment to broadcast remote pickup stations in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands only.

Note: These frequencies are shared with Public Safety and Industrial/Business Pools (Part 90).

(7) These frequencies may not be used by broadcast remote pickup stations in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands. In other areas, certain existing stations in the Public Safety and Industrial/Business Pools (Part 90) have been permitted to continue operation on these frequencies on the condition that no harmful interference is caused to broadcast remote pickup stations.

(8) Operation on the frequencies 166.25 MHz and 170.15 MHz is not authorized: (i) within the area bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, on the north by the parallel of latitude 37 degrees 30 minutes N., and radius equal to the air-line distance between Springfield, Ill., and Montgomery, Alabama, subtended between the foregoing west and north boundaries; (ii) within 150 miles (241 km) of New York City; and, (iii) in Alaska or outside the continental United States; and is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused radio stations in the band 162-174 MHz.

(9) The use of these frequencies is limited to operational communications, including tones for signaling and for remote control and automatic transmission system control and telemetry.

(f) License applicants shall request assignment of only those channels, both in number and bandwidth, necessary for satisfactory operation and for which the system is equipped to operate. However, it is not necessary that each transmitter within a system be equipped to operate on all frequencies authorized to that licensee.

(g) Remote pickup stations or systems will not be granted exclusive channel assignments. The same channel or channels may be assigned to other licensees in the same area. When such sharing is necessary, the provisions of § 74.403 shall apply.

20. Section 74.431 is proposed to be amended by revising the first sentence of paragraph (i) and removing and reserving paragraph (g) to read as follows:

§ 74.431 Special rules applicable to remote pickup stations.

* * * * *

(g) [Reserved]

* * * * *

(i) Remote pickup mobile or base stations may be used for activities associated with the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and similar emergency survival communications systems. * * *

21. Section 74.432 is proposed to be amended revising paragraphs (b) and (g) and the first sentence of paragraph (k) to read as follows:

§ 74.432 Licensing requirements and procedures.

* * * * *

(b) Base stations may operate as automatic relay stations on the frequencies listed in § 74.402(b)(4) and (c)(1) of this part under the provisions of § 74.436, however, one licensee may not operate such stations on more than two frequency pairs in a single area.

* * * * *

(g) An application for a remote pickup broadcast station or system shall specify the broadcasting station with which the remote pickup broadcast facility is to be principally used and the licensed area of operation for a system which includes mobile stations shall be the area considered to be served by the associated broadcasting station. Mobile stations may be operated outside the licensed area of operation pursuant to § 74.24 of this part. Where the applicant for remote pickup broadcast facilities is the licensee of more than one class of broadcasting station (AM, FM, TV), all licensed to the same community, designation of one such station as the associated broadcasting station will not preclude use of the remote pickup broadcast facilities with those broadcasting stations not included in the designation and such additional use shall be at the discretion of the licensee.

* * * * *

(k) In case of permanent discontinuance of operations of a station licensed under this subpart, the licensee shall cancel the station license using FCC Form 601. * * *

22. Section 74.433 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 74.433 Temporary authorizations.

* * * * *

(b) A request for special temporary authority for the operation of a remote pickup broadcast station must be made in accordance with the procedures of § 1.931(b) of this chapter.

(c) All requests for special temporary authority of a remote pickup broadcast station must include full particulars including: licensee's name and address, facility identification number of the associated broadcast station or stations, call letters of remote pickup station (if assigned), type and manufacturer of equipment, power output, emission, frequency or frequencies proposed to be used, commencement and termination date, location of operation and purpose for which request is made including any particular justification.

* * * * *

23. Section 74.451 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 74.451 Certification of equipment.

(a) Applications for new remote pickup broadcast stations or systems or for changing transmitting equipment of an existing station will not be accepted unless the transmitters to be used have been certificated by the FCC pursuant to the provisions of this subpart, or have been certificated for licensing under Part 90 of the FCC rules and do not exceed the output power limits specified in § 74.461(b).

* * * * *

24. Section 74.452 is proposed to be revised to read as follows:

§ 74.452 Equipment changes.

(a) Modifications may be made to an existing authorization in accordance with §§ 1.929 and 1.947 of this chapter.

(b) All transmitters initially installed after November 30, 1977, must be certificated for use in this service or other service as specified in § 74.451(a).

25. Section 74.462 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraph (a) and the table in paragraph (b) and removing paragraphs (f) and (g) to read as follows:

§ 74.462 Authorized bandwidth and emissions.

(a) Each authorization for a new remote pickup broadcast station or system shall require the use of certificated equipment and such equipment shall be operated in accordance with emission specifications included in the grant of certification and as prescribed in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(b) * * *

Frequencies	Authorized bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum frequency deviation[1] (kHz)	Type of emission[2]
kHz			
1606, 1622, and 1646	10	N/A	A3E
MHz			
25.87 to 26.03	40	10	A3E, F1E, F3E, F9E
26.07 to 26.47	20	5	A3E, F1E, F3E, F9E
152.8625 to 153.3575 [3]	30/60	5/10	A3E, F1E, F3E, F9E
160.860 to 161.400	60	10	A1E, A2E, A3E, F1E, F2E, F3E, F9E
161.625 to 161.775	30	5	A1E, A2E, A3E, F1E, F2E, F3E, F9E
166.25 and 170.15 [4]	12.5/25	5	A1E, A2E, A3E, F1E, F2E, F3E, F9E
450.01, 450.02, 450.98, 450.99 455.01, 455.02, 455.98, 455.99	10	1.5	A1E, A2E, A3E, F1E, F2E, F3E, F9E
450.03125 to 450.61875 455.03125 to 455.61875	Up to 25	5	A1E, A2E, A3E, F1E, F2E, F3E, F9E
450.6375 to 450.8625 455.6375 to 455.8625	25 - 50	10	A1E, A2E, A3E, F1E, F2E, F3E, F9E
450.900, 450.950 455.900, 450.950	50 - 100	35	A1E, A2E, A3E, F1E, F2E, F3E, F9E

[1] Applies where F1E, F2E, F3E, or F9E emissions are used.

[2] Stations operating above 450 MHz shall show a need for employing A1E, A2E, F1E, or F2E emission.

[3] New or modified licenses for use of the frequencies will not be granted to utilize transmitters on board aircraft, or to use a bandwidth in excess of 30 kHz and maximum deviation exceeding 5 kHz

[4] After January 1, 1995, all new systems, and after January 1, 2005, all systems must be capable of operating within a 12.5 kHz channel.

* * * * *

26. Section 74.482 is proposed to be amended by revising the second sentence of paragraph (a) and paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 74.482 Station identification.

(a) * * * For systems, the licensee (including those operating pursuant to § 74.24 of this part) shall assign a unit designator to each station in the system. * * *

* * * * *

(e) For stations using F1E or G1E emissions, identification shall be transmitted in the unscrambled analog (F3E) mode or in International Morse Code pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section at intervals not to exceed 15 minutes. For purposes of rule enforcement, all licensees using F1E or G1E emissions shall provide, upon request by the Commission, a full and complete description of the encoding methodology they currently use.

* * * * *

27. Section 74.502 is proposed to be amended by removing the second sentence of the introductory text of paragraph (b) and revising the last sentence of the introductory text of paragraph (b) and adding two new sentences to the end of the introductory text of paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 74.502 Frequency assignment.

(a) * * * * *

(b) * * * The frequencies listed below are the centers of individual segments. When stacking an even number of segments, the center frequency specified will deviate from the list below in that it should correspond to the actual center of stacked channels. When stacking an odd number of channels, the center frequency specified will correspond to one of the frequencies listed below.

* * * * *

28. Section 74.532 is proposed to be amended by removing the Note after paragraph (d) and revising paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 74.532 Licensing requirements.

* * * * *

(f) In case of permanent discontinuance of operations of a station licensed under this subpart, the licensee shall cancel the station license using FCC Form 601. For purposes of this section, a station which is not operated for a period of one year is considered to have been permanently discontinued.

29. Section 74.534 is proposed to be revised to read as follows:

§ 74.534 Power limitations.

(a) Transmitter output power.

(1) Transmitter output power shall be limited to that necessary to accomplish the function of the system.

(2) In the 17,700 to 19,700 MHz band, transmitter output power shall not exceed 10 watts.

(b) In no event shall the average equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP), as referenced to an isotropic radiator, exceed the values specified below. In cases of harmful interference, the Commission may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, order a change in the effective radiated power of this station.

Frequency Band (MHz)	Maximum Transmitter Output Power (watts)[1]	Maximum Allowable EIRP (dBW)
944 to 952	.....	+40
17,700 to 18,600	10.0	+55
18,600 to 19,700	.....	+35

[1] Peak envelop power

(c) The EIRP of transmitters that use Automatic Transmitter Power Control (ATPC) shall not exceed the EIRP specified on the station authorization. The EIRP of non-ATPC transmitters shall be maintained as near as practicable to the EIRP specified on the station authorization.

30. Section 74.535 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraphs (a), (b) and (d), removing existing paragraphs (e) and (f), and redesignating paragraph (g) as paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 74.535 Emission and bandwidth.

(a) The mean power of emissions shall be attenuated below the mean transmitter power (P) in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) When using frequency modulation:

(i) On any frequency removed from the assigned (center) frequency by more than 50% up to and including 100% of the authorized bandwidth: At least 25 dB;

(ii) On any frequency removed from the assigned (center) frequency by more than 100% up to and including 250% of the authorized bandwidth: At least 35 dB;

(iii) On any frequency removed from the assigned (center) frequency by more than 250% of the authorized bandwidth: At least $43+10 \log_{10}$ (mean output power in watts) dB, or 80 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(2) When using transmissions employing digital modulation techniques:

(i) For operating frequencies below 15 GHz, in any 4 kHz band, the center frequency of which is removed from the assigned frequency by more than 50 percent up to and including 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: As specified by the following equation but in no event less than 50 decibels:

$$A = 35 + 0.8(P - 50) + 10 \text{ Log}_{10} B.$$

(Attenuation greater than 80 decibels is not required.)

where:

A = Attenuation (in decibels) below the mean output power level.

P = Percent removed from the carrier frequency.
B = Authorized bandwidth in MHz.

(ii) For operating frequencies above 15 GHz, in any 1 MHz band, the center frequency of which is removed from the assigned frequency by more than 50 percent up to and including 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: As specified by the following equation but in no event less than 11 decibels:

$A = 11 + 0.4(P - 50) + 10 \text{ Log}_{10} B.$
(Attenuation greater than 56 decibels is not required.)

(iii) In any 4 kHz band, the center frequency of which is removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: At least $43+10 \text{ Log}_{10}$ (mean output power in watts) decibels, or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(b) For all emissions not covered in paragraph (a) of this section, the peak power of emissions shall be attenuated below the peak envelope transmitter power (P) in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) On any frequency 500 Hz inside the channel edge up to and including 2500 Hz outside the same edge, the following formula will apply:

$A = 29 \text{ Log}_{10} [(25/11)[(D + 2.5 - (W/2)]^2] \text{ dB}$
(Attenuation greater than 50 decibels is not required.)

Where:

A = Attenuation (in dB) below the peak envelope transmitter power.
D = the displacement frequency (kHz) from the center of the authorized bandwidth.
W = the channel bandwidth (kHz).

(2) On any frequency removed from the channel edge by more than 2500 Hz: At least $43+10 \text{ Log}_{10}$ (P) dB.

* * * * *

(d) For purposes of compliance with the emission limitation requirements of this section, digital modulation techniques are considered as being employed when digital modulation occupies 50 percent or more to the total peak frequency deviation of a transmitted radio frequency carrier. The total peak frequency deviation will be determined by adding the deviation produced by the digital modulation signal and the deviation produced by any frequency division multiplex (FDM) modulation used. The deviation (D) produced by the FDM signal must be determined in accordance with § 2.202(f) of this chapter.

* * * * *

31. Section 74.536 is proposed to be amended by removing the line for 31.0 to 31.3 and footnotes 2 and 3 from the table in paragraph (c).

32. Section 74.537 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 74.537 Temporary authorizations.

* * * * *

(b) A request for special temporary authority for the operation of an aural broadcast STL or an intercity relay station must be made in accordance with the procedures of § 1.931(b) of this chapter.

(c) All requests for special temporary authority of an aural broadcast auxiliary stations must include full particulars including: licensee's name and address, facility identification number of the associated broadcast station(s), call letters of the aural broadcast STL or intercity relay station, if assigned, type and manufacturer of equipment, effective isotropic radiated power, emission, frequency or frequencies proposed for use, commencement and termination date and location of the proposed operation, and purpose for which request is made including any particular justification.

* * * * *

33. Section 74.551 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraph (a), removing and deleting paragraphs (b) and (c), and redesignating existing paragraph (d) as paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 74.551 Equipment changes.

(a) Modifications may be made to an existing authorization in accordance with §§ 1.929 and 1.947 of this chapter.

* * * * *

34. Section 74.561 is proposed to be amended by removing the line for 31,000 to 31,300 from the table.

35. Section 74.602 is proposed to be amended by removing the third sentence and revising the second to last sentence of the introductory text and footnote 2 to the table of paragraph (a), paragraph (d), the first sentence of paragraph (f), paragraph (h), and the second to last sentence of the introductory text of paragraph (i), and removing and reserving paragraph (a)(2).

§ 74.602 Frequency assignment.

(a) * * * The band segment 6425-6525 MHz is available for broadcast auxiliary stations as described in paragraph (i) of this section. * * *

Band A MHz	Band B MHz	Band D[1] GHz			
		Group A channels		Group B channels	
		Designation	Channel boundaries	Designation	Channel boundaries
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *

[1] For fixed stations using Band D Channels, applicants are encouraged to use alternate A and B channels such that adjacent R.F. carriers are spaced 12.5 MHz. As an example, a fixed station, relaying several channels, would use A01, B01, A02, B02, A03, etc.

[2] The band 13.150-13.2125 GHz is reserved exclusively for the assignment of Television Pickup and CARS Pickup stations on a co-equal basis. Fixed television auxiliary stations licensed prior to the effective date of the rules in ET Docket No. 98-206, may continue operation on channels in the 13.15-13.2125 GHz band, subject to periodic license renewals.

(1) * * *

(2) [Reserved]

* * * * *

(d) Cable television relay service stations may be assigned channels in Band D between 12,700 and 13,200 MHz subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to TV STL and TV relay stations authorized at the time of such grants. Similarly, new TV STL and TV relay stations must not cause harmful interference to community antenna relay stations authorized at the time of such grants. The use of channels between 12,700 and 13,200 MHz by TV pickup stations is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to Cable Television Relay Service stations, TV STL and TV relay stations, except as provided for in § 74.602(a) Note 2. Band D channels are also shared with certain Private Operational Fixed Stations, see § 74.638.

* * * * *

(f) TV auxiliary stations licensed to low power TV stations and translator relay stations will be assigned on a secondary basis, i.e., subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to other TV auxiliary stations assigned to TV broadcast stations, or to cable television relay service stations (CARS) operating between 12,700 and 13,200 MHz. * * *

(g) * * * * *

(h) TV STL, TV relay stations, and TV translator relay stations may be authorized to operate fixed point-to-point service on the UHF TV channels 14-69 on a secondary basis and subject to the provisions of subpart G of this part and those specified below:

(1) These stations must not interfere with and must accept interference from current and future full-power UHF-TV stations, LPTV stations, and translator stations. They will also be secondary to land mobile stations in areas where land mobile sharing is currently permitted.

(2) Applications for authorization in accordance with this paragraph may be submitted without an engineering analysis if they comply with the following technical requirements:

(i) Maximum EIRP is limited to 35 dBW;

(ii) Transmitting antenna beamwidth is limited to 25 degrees (measured at the 3 dB points); and

(iii) Vertical polarization is used.

(i) * * * This band is co-equally shared with mobile stations licensed pursuant to Parts 78 and 101 of the Commission's Rules. * * *

* * * * *

36. Section 74.603 is proposed to be revised by removing and reserving paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 74.603 Sound channels.

* * * * *

(b) [Reserved]

* * * * *

37. Section 74.604 is proposed to be amended by removing and reserving paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 74.604 Interference avoidance.

(a) [Reserved]

* * * * *

38. Section 74.631 is proposed to be amended by revising the first sentence of paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 74.631 Permissible service.

(a) The licensee of a television pickup station authorizes the transmission of program material, orders concerning such program material, and related communications necessary to the accomplishment of such transmissions, from the scenes of events occurring in places other than a television studio, to its associated television broadcast station, to an associated television relay station, to such other stations as are broadcasting the same program material, or to the network or networks with which the television broadcast station is affiliated.

* * * * *

39. Section 74.632 is proposed to be amended by removing the last two sentences of paragraph (a) and the Note after paragraph (f), and revising the first sentence of paragraph (c), and paragraphs (e) and (g).

§ 74.632 Licensing requirements.

* * * * *

(c) An application for a new TV pickup station shall designate the TV broadcast station with which it is to be operated and specify the area in which the proposed operation is intended. * * *

* * * * *

(e) A license for a TV translator relay station will be issued only to licensees of low power TV and TV translator stations. *However*, a television translator relay station license may be issued to a cooperative enterprise wholly owned by licensees of television broadcast translators or

licensees of television broadcast translators and cable television owners or operators upon a showing that the applicant is qualified under the Communication Act of 1934, as amended.

* * * * *

(g) In case of permanent discontinuance of operations of a station licensed under this subpart, the licensee shall cancel the station license using FCC Form 601. For purposes of this section, a station which is not operated for a period of one year is considered to have been permanently discontinued.

40. Section 74.633 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 74.633 Temporary authorizations.

* * * * *

(b) A request for special temporary authority for the operation of a remote pickup broadcast station must be made in accordance with the procedures of § 1.931(b) of this chapter.

(c) All requests for special temporary authority of a television broadcast auxiliary station must include full particulars including: licensee's name and address, facility identification number of the associated broadcast station(s) (if any), call letters of the television broadcast STL or intercity relay station (if assigned), type and manufacturer of equipment, effective isotropic radiated power, emission, frequency or frequencies proposed for use, commencement and termination date and location of the proposed operation, and purpose for which request is made including any particular justification.

* * * * *

41. Section 74.636 is proposed to be revised as follows:

§ 74.636 Power limitations.

(a) On any authorized frequency, transmitter peak output power and the average power delivered to an antenna in this service must be the minimum amount of power necessary to carry out the communications desired and shall not exceed the values listed in the table below. Application of this principle includes, but is not to be limited to, requiring a licensee who replaces one or more of its antennas with larger antennas to reduce its antenna input power by an amount appropriate to compensate for the increased primary lobe gain of the replacement antenna(s). In no event shall the average equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP), as referenced to an isotropic radiator, exceed the values specified below. In cases of harmful interference, the Commission may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, order a change in the effective radiated power of this station.

Frequency Band (MHz)	Maximum Allowable Transmitter Power		Maximum Allowable EIRP	
	Fixed (W)	Mobile (W)	Fixed (dBW)	Mobile (dBW)
2025 to 2110	20.0	12.0	+45	+35
2450 to 2500	20.0	12.0	+45	+35
6425 to 6525	.....	12.0	.....	+35
6875 to7125	20.0	12.0	+55	+35
12,700 to 13,250	5.0	1.5	+55	+45
17,700 to 18,600	10.0	.....	+55	.....
18,600 to 18,800 [1]	10.0	.....	+35	.....
18,800 to 19,700	10.0	.....	+55	.....

[1] The power delivered to the antenna is limited to –3 dBW.

(b) The EIRP of transmitters that use Automatic Transmitter Power Control (ATPC) shall not exceed the EIRP specified on the station authorization. The EIRP of non-ATPC transmitters shall be maintained as near as practicable to the EIRP specified on the station authorization.

42. Section 74.637 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) and removing the line for 31,000 to 31,300 and the line for 38,600-40,000 from the table in paragraph (g) to read as follows:

§ 74.637 Emissions and emission limitations.

(a) The mean power of emissions shall be attenuated below the mean transmitter power (P) in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) When using frequency modulation:

(i) On any frequency removed from the assigned (center) frequency by more than 50% up to and including 100% of the authorized bandwidth: At least 25 dB;

(ii) On any frequency removed from the assigned (center) frequency by more than 100% up to and including 250% of the authorized bandwidth: At least 35 dB;

(iii) On any frequency removed from the assigned (center) frequency by more than 250% of the authorized bandwidth: At least $43+10 \log_{10}$ (mean output power in watts) dB, or 80 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(2) When using transmissions employing digital modulation techniques:

(i) For operating frequencies below 15 GHz, in any 4 kHz band, the center frequency of which is removed from the assigned frequency by more than 50 percent up to and including 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: As specified by the following equation but in no event less than 50 decibels:

$$A = 35 + 0.8(P - 50) + 10 \text{ Log}_{10} B.$$

(Attenuation greater than 80 decibels is not required.)

where:

A = Attenuation (in decibels) below the mean output power level.
P = Percent removed from the carrier frequency.

B = Authorized bandwidth in MHz.

(ii) For operating frequencies above 15 GHz, in any 1 MHz band, the center frequency of which is removed from the assigned frequency by more than 50 percent up to and including 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: As specified by the following equation but in no event less than 11 decibels:

$A = 11 + 0.4(P - 50) + 10 \text{ Log}_{10} B.$
(Attenuation greater than 56 decibels is not required.)

(iii) In any 4 kHz band, the center frequency of which is removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: At least $43+10 \text{ Log}_{10}$ (mean output power in watts) decibels, or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(3) Amplitude Modulation. For vestigial sideband AM video: On any frequency removed from the center frequency of the authorized band by more than 50%: at least 50 dB below peak power of the emission.

(b) For all emissions not covered in paragraph (a) of this section, the peak power of emissions shall be attenuated below the peak envelope transmitter power (P) in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) On any frequency 500 Hz inside the channel edge up to and including 2500 Hz outside the same edge, the following formula will apply:

$A = 29 \text{ Log}_{10} [(25/11)[(D + 2.5 - (W/2)]^2] \text{ dB}$
(Attenuation greater than 50 decibels is not required.)

Where:

A = Attenuation (in dB) below the peak envelope transmitter power.
D = the displacement frequency (kHz) from the center of the authorized bandwidth.
W = the channel bandwidth (kHz).

(2) On any frequency removed from the channel edge by more than 2500 Hz: At least $43+10 \text{ Log}_{10}$ (P) dB.

(c) For purposes of compliance with the emission limitation requirements of this section, digital modulation techniques are considered as being employed when digital modulation occupies 50 percent or more to the total peak frequency deviation of a transmitted radio frequency carrier. The total peak frequency deviation will be determined by adding the deviation produced by the digital modulation signal and the deviation produced by any frequency division multiplex (FDM) modulation used. The deviation (D) produced by the FDM signal must be determined in accordance with § 2.202(f) of this chapter.

* * * * *

43. Section 74.638 is proposed to be revised to read as follows:

§ 74.638 Frequency coordination.

(a) Coordination of all assignments above 1990 MHz will be in accordance with the procedure established in § 101.103(d) of this chapter, except that the prior coordination process for mobile

(temporary fixed) assignments may be completed orally and the period allowed for response to a coordination notification may be less than 30 days if the parties agree.

(b) Channels in Band D are shared with certain Private Operational Fixed Stations authorized under Part 101, § 101.147(p) of this chapter and Cable Television Relay Stations authorized under Part 78, § 78.18 of this chapter. All Broadcast Auxiliary use of these bands is subject to coordination using the following procedure:

(1) Before filing an application for new or modified facilities under this part, the applicant must perform a frequency engineering analysis to ensure that the proposed facilities will not cause interference to existing or previously applied for stations in this band of a magnitude greater than that specified below.

(2) The general criteria for determining allowable adjacent or co-channel interference protection to be afforded, regardless of system length or type of modulation, multiplexing or frequency band, shall be such that the interfering signal shall not produce more than 1.0 dB degradation of the practical threshold of the protected receiver. Degradation is determined by calculating the ratio in dB between the desired carrier signal and undesired interfering signal (C/I ratio) appearing at the input to the receiver under investigation (the victim receiver). The development of the C/I ratios from the criteria for maximum allowable interference level per exposure and the methods used to perform path calculations shall follow generally acceptable good engineering practices. Procedures as may be developed by the Electronics Industries Association (EIA), the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE), the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or any other recognized authority will be acceptable to the FCC.

(3) Where the development of the carrier to interference ratio (C/I) is not covered by generally acceptable procedures or where the applicant does not wish to develop the carrier to interference ratio, the applicant shall employ the following C/I protection ratios.

(i) Co-channel interference: For both sideband and carrier-beat, (applicable to all bands), the previously authorized system shall be afforded a carrier to interfering signal protection ratio of at least 90 dB.

(ii) Adjacent channel interference: The existing or previously authorized system shall be afforded a carrier to interfering signal protection ratio of at least 56 dB.

44. Section 74.641 is proposed to be amended by revising the introductory text of paragraph (a), removing the line for 31.0 to 31.3 and footnotes 2 and 3 from the table in paragraph (a)(1), removing the second sentence of paragraph (a)(5), and revising the introductory text of paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 74.641 Antenna systems.

(a) For fixed stations operating above 2025 MHz, the following standards apply:

* * * * *

(b) All fixed stations are to use antenna systems in conformance with the standards of this section. TV auxiliary broadcast stations are considered to be located in an area subject to frequency congestion and must employ a Category A antenna when:

* * *

45. Section 74.643 is proposed to be revised to read as follows:

§ 74.643 Interference to geostationary-satellites.

Applicants and licensees must comply with § 101.145 of this chapter to minimize the potential of interference to geostationary satellites.

46. Section 74.644 is proposed to be amended by revising the table in paragraph (a) and paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 74.644 Minimum path lengths for fixed links.

(a) * * *

Frequency band (MHz)	Minimum path length (km)
Below 1990	n/a
1990 – 7125	17
12,200 – 13,250	5
Above 17,700	n/a

(b) For paths shorter than those specified in the Table, the EIRP shall not exceed the value derived from the following equation.

EIRP = MAXEIRP – 40 log(A/B) dBW

Where:

EIRP = The new maximum EIRP (equivalent isotropically radiated power) in dBW.
MAXEIRP = Maximum EIRP as set forth in the Table in § 74.636 of this part.
A = Minimum path length from the Table above for the frequency band in kilometers.
B = The actual path length in kilometers.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b): For transmitters using Automatic Transmitter Power Control, EIRP corresponds to the maximum transmitter power available, not the coordinated transmit power or the nominal transmit power.

* * * * *

47. Section 74.651 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraphs (a) and (b), removing and deleting paragraphs (c) and (d), and redesignating paragraph (e) as paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 74.651 Equipment changes.

(a) Modifications may be made to an existing authorization in accordance with §§ 1.929 and 1.947 of this chapter.

(b) Multiplexing equipment may be installed on any licensed TV broadcast STL, TV relay or translator relay station without authority from the Commission.

* * * * *

48. Section 74.655 is proposed to be amended by removing the last sentence of paragraph (a).

49. Section 74.661 is proposed to be amended by revising the table to read as follows:

§ 74.661 Frequency tolerance.

* * * * *

Frequency band (MHz)	Frequency tolerance (%)
1990 to 2110	0.005[1]
2450 to 2483.5	0.001
6425 to 6525	0.005
6875 to 7125	0.005[1]
12,700 to 13,250	0.005[1]
17,700 to 18,820	0.003
18,920 to 19,700	0.003

[1] Television translator relay stations shall maintain a frequency tolerance of 0.002%.

50. Section 74.801 is proposed to be amended by adding a definition for Wireless Assist Video Device in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 74.801 Definitions.

* * * * *

Wireless Assist Video Device. An auxiliary station authorized and operated by motion picture and television program producers pursuant to the provisions of this subpart. These stations are intended to transmit over distances of approximately 300 meters for use as an aid in composing camera shots on motion picture and television sets.

51. Section 74.802 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraph (b)(3) to read as follows:

§ 74.802 Frequency assignment.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) 470.000-608.000 MHz and 614.000-806.000 MHz

All zones 113 km (70 miles)

* * * * *

52. Section 74.832 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraphs (e), (g), and (i) to read as follows:

§ 74.832 Licensing requirements and procedures.

* * * * *

(e) An application for low power auxiliary stations or for a change in an existing authorization shall specify the broadcast station, or the network with which the low power broadcast auxiliary facilities are to be principally used as given in paragraph (h) of this section; or it shall specify the motion picture or television production company or the cable television operator with which the low power broadcast auxiliary facilities are to be solely used. A single application, filed on FCC Form 601 may be used in applying for the authority to operate one or more low power auxiliary units. The application must specify the frequency bands which will be used. Motion picture producers, television program producers, and cable television operators are required to attach a single sheet to their application form explaining in detail the manner in which the eligibility requirements given in paragraph (a) of this section are met.

* * * * *

(g) Low power auxiliary licensees shall specify the maximum number of units that will be operated.

* * * * *

(i) In case of permanent discontinuance of operations of a station licensed under this subpart, the licensee shall cancel the station license using FCC Form 601. For purposes of this section, a station which is not operated for a period of one year is considered to have been permanently discontinued.

* * * * *

53. Section 74.833 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 74.833 Temporary authorizations.

* * * * *

(b) A request for special temporary authority for the operation of a remote pickup broadcast station must be made in accordance with the procedures of § 1.931(b) of this chapter.

(c) All requests for special temporary authority of a low power auxiliary station must include full particulars including: licensees name and address, statement of eligibility, facility identification number of the associated broadcast station (if any), type and manufacturer of equipment, power output, emission, frequency or frequencies proposed to be used, commencement and termination date, location of proposed operation, and purpose for which request is made including any particular justification.

* * * * *

54. Section 74.870 is proposed to be added to read as follows:

§ 74.870 Wireless video assist devices.

Television Broadcast Auxiliary licensees and motion picture and television producers, as defined in § 74.801 of this part, may operate wireless video assist devices on a non-interference basis on VHF and UHF television channels to assist with production activities.

(a) The use of wireless video assist devices must comply with all provisions of this subpart, except as indicated in paragraphs (b) through (i) of this section.

(b) Wireless video assist devices may only be used for scheduled productions. They may not be used to produce live events and may not be used for electronic news gathering purposes.

(c) Wireless video assist devices may operate with a bandwidth not to exceed 6 MHz on frequencies in the band 180-210 MHz (TV channels 8-12) and 470-698 MHz (TV channels 14-51) subject to the following restrictions:

(1) The bandwidth may only occupy a single TV channel.

(2) Operation is prohibited within the 608-614 MHz (TV channel 37) band.

(3) Operation is prohibited within 129 km of a television broadcasting station, including Class A television stations, low power television stations and translator stations.

(4) For the area and frequency combinations listed in the table below, operation is prohibited within the distances indicated from the listed geographic coordinates.

Note: All coordinates are referenced to the North American Datum of 1983.

Area	North Latitude	West Longitude	Excluded Frequencies (MHz)	Excluded Channels		
				200 km	128 km	52 km
Boston, MA	42° 21' 24.4"	71° 03' 23.2"	470-476	14		
			476-482		15	
			482-488	16		
			488-494		17	
Chicago, IL	41° 52' 28.1"	87° 38' 22.2"	470-476	14		
			476-482	15		
			482-488		16	
Cleveland, OH[1]	41° 29' 51.2"	81° 41' 49.5"	470-476	14		
			476-482		15	
			482-488	16		
			488-494		17	
Dallas/Fort Worth, TX	32° 47' 09.5"	96° 47' 38.0"	476-482		15	
			482-488	16		
			488-494		17	
Detroit, MI[1]	42° 19' 48.1"	83° 02' 56.7"	470-476		14	
			476-482	15		
			482-488		16	

Area	North Latitude	West Longitude	Excluded Frequencies (MHz)	Excluded Channels		
				200 km	128 km	52 km
			488-494	17		
Gulf of Mexico			476-494			15, 16, 17
Hawaii			488-494			17
Houston, TX	29° 45' 26.8"	95° 21' 37.8"	482-488		16	
			488-494	17		
			494-500		18	
Los Angeles, CA	34° 03' 15.0"	118° 14' 31.3"	470-476	14		
			476-482		15	
			482-488	16		
			488-494		17	
			500-506		19	
			506-512	20		
			512-518		21	
Miami, Fl	25° 46' 38.4"	80° 11' 31.2"	470-476	14		
			476-482		15	
New York/N.E. New Jersey	40° 45' 06.4"	73° 59' 37.5"	470-476	14		
			476-482	15		
			482-488	16		
			488-494		17	
Philadelphia, PA	39° 56' 58.4"	75° 09' 19.6"	494-500		18	
			500-506	19		
			506-512	20		
			512-518		21	
Pittsburgh, PA	40° 26' 19.2"	79° 59' 59.2"	470-476	14		
			476-482		15	
			488-494		17	
			494-500	18		
			500-506		19	
San Francisco/Oakland, CA	37° 46' 38.7"	122° 24' 43.9"	476-482		15	
			482-488	16		
			488-494	17		
			494-500		18	
Washington D.C./MD/VA	38° 53' 51.4"	77° 00' 31.9"	482-488		16	
			488-494	17		
			494-500	18		
			500-506		19	

[1] The distance separation requirements are not applicable in these cities until further order from the Commission.

(d) Wireless video assist devices are limited to a maximum of 250 milliwatts ERP and must limit power to that necessary to reliably receive a signal at a distance of 300 meters.

(e) The antenna of a wireless video assist device must be permanently attached to the transmitter. When transmitting the antenna must not be more that 10 meters above ground level.

(f)(1) A license for a wireless video assist device will authorize the license holder to use all frequencies available for wireless video assist devices, subject to the limitations specified in this section.

(2) Licensees may operate as many wireless video assist devices as necessary, subject to the notification procedures of this section.

(g) *Notification procedure.* Prior to the commencement of transmitting, licensees must notify the local broadcasting coordinator of their intent to transmit. If there is no local coordinator in the intended area of operation, licensees must notify all adjacent channel TV stations within 161 km (100 mi) of the proposed operating area.

(1) Notification must be made at least 10 working days prior to the date of intended transmission.

(2) Notifications must include:

(A) Frequency or frequencies.

(B) Location.

(C) Antenna height.

(D) Emission type(s).

(E) Effective radiated power.

(F) Intended dates of operation.

(G) Licensee contact information.

(3) Failure of a coordinator to respond to a notification request prior to the intended dates of operation indicated on the request will be considered as having the approval of the coordinator.

(4) Licensees must operate in a manner consistent with the response of the coordinator. Disagreements may be appealed to the Commission. However, in those instances, the licensee will bear the burden of proof and proceeding to overturn a coordinator's recommendation.

(h) Licenses for wireless video assist devices may not be transferred or assigned.

(i) The product literature that manufacturers include with a wireless assist video device must contain information regarding the requirement for users to obtain an FCC license, the requirement that stations must locate at least 129 kilometers away from a co-channel TV station, the limited class of users that may operate these devices, the authorized uses, the need for users to obtain a license, and the requirement that a local coordinator (or adjacent channel TV stations, if there is no local coordinator) must be notified prior to operation.

55. Section 74.882 is proposed to be revised to read as follows:

§ 74.882 Station identification.

(a) For transmitters used for voice transmissions and having a transmitter output power exceeding 50 mW, an announcement shall be made at the beginning and end of each period of operation at a single location, over the transmitting unit being operated, identifying the transmitting unit's call sign or designator, its location, and the call sign of the broadcasting station or name of the licensee with which it is being used. A period of operation may consist of a continuous transmission or intermittent transmissions pertaining to a single event.

(b) Each wireless video assist device, when transmitting, must transmit station identification at the beginning and end of each period of operation. Identification may be made by transmitting the station call sign by visual or aural means or by automatic transmission in international Morse telegraphy.

(1) A period of operation is defined as a single uninterrupted transmission or a series of intermittent transmissions from a single location.

(2) Station identification shall be performed in a manner conducive to prompt association of the signal source with the responsible licensee. In exercising the discretion provide by this rule, licensees are expected too act in a responsible manner to assure that result.

V. PART 78 – CABLE TELEVISION RELAY SERVICE

56. The authority citation for Part 78 continues to read as follows:

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 3, 4, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309, 48 Stat., as amended, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085; 47 U.S.C. 152, 153, 154, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309.

57. Section 78.36 is revised to read as follows:

§ 78.36 Frequency coordination.

(a) Coordination of all assignments will be in accordance with the procedure established in paragraph (b of this section, except that the prior coordination process for mobile (temporary fixed) assignments may be completed orally and the period allowed for response to a coordination notification may be less than 30 days if the parties agree.

(b) Frequency coordination. For each frequency authorized under this part, the following frequency usage coordination procedures will apply:

(1) General requirements. Proposed frequency usage must be prior coordinated with existing licensees, permittees and applicants in the area, and other applicants with previously filed applications, whose facilities could affect or be affected by the new proposal in terms of frequency interference on active channels, applied-for channels, or channels coordinated for future growth. Coordination must be completed prior to filing an application for regular authorization, or a major amendment to a pending application, or any major modification to a license. In coordinating frequency usage with stations in the fixed satellite service, applicants must also comply with the requirements of § 101.21(f). In engineering a system or modification thereto, the applicant must, by appropriate studies and analyses, select sites, transmitters, antennas and frequencies that will avoid interference in excess of permissible levels to other users. All applicants and licensees must cooperate fully and make reasonable efforts to resolve technical problems and conflicts that may inhibit the most effective and efficient use of the radio spectrum; however, the party being coordinated with is not obligated to suggest changes or re-engineer a proposal in cases involving conflicts. Applicants should make every reasonable effort to avoid blocking the growth of systems as prior coordinated. The applicant must identify in the application all entities with which the technical proposal was coordinated. In the event that technical problems are not resolved, an explanation must be submitted with the application. Where technical problems are resolved by an agreement or operating arrangement between the parties that would require special procedures be taken to reduce the likelihood of interference in excess of permissible levels (such as the use of artificial site shielding) or would result in a reduction of quality or capacity of either system, the details thereof may be contained in the application.

(2) Coordination procedure guidelines are as follows:

(i) Coordination involves two separate elements: notification and response. Both or either may be oral or in written form. To be acceptable for filing, all applications and major technical amendments must certify that coordination, including response, has been completed. The names of the licensees, permittees and applicants with which coordination was accomplished must be specified. If such notice and/or response is oral, the party providing such notice or response must supply written documentation of the communication upon request;

(ii) Notification must include relevant technical details of the proposal. At minimum, this should include, as applicable, the following:

Applicant's name and address.
Transmitting station name.
Transmitting station coordinates.
Frequencies and polarizations to be added, changed or deleted.
Transmitting equipment type, its stability, actual output power, emission designator, and type of modulation (loading).
Transmitting antenna type(s), model, gain and, if required, a radiation pattern provided or certified by the manufacturer.
Transmitting antenna center line height(s) above ground level and ground elevation above mean sea level.
Receiving station name.
Receiving station coordinates.
Receiving antenna type(s), model, gain, and, if required, a radiation pattern provided or certified by the manufacturer.
Receiving antenna center line height(s) above ground level and ground elevation above mean sea level.
Path azimuth and distance.
Estimated transmitter transmission line loss expressed in dB.
Estimated receiver transmission line loss expressed in dB.
For a system utilizing ATPC, maximum transmit power, coordinated transmit power, and nominal transmit power.

Note: The position location of antenna sites shall be determined to an accuracy of no less than +-1 second in the horizontal dimensions (latitude and longitude) and +-1 meter in the vertical dimension (ground elevation) with respect to the National Spacial Reference System.

(iii) For transmitters employing digital modulation techniques, the notification should clearly identify the type of modulation. Upon request, additional details of the operating characteristics of the equipment must also be furnished;

(iv) Response to notification should be made as quickly as possible, even if no technical problems are anticipated. Any response to notification indicating potential interference must specify the technical details and must be provided to the applicant, in writing, within the 30-day notification period. Every reasonable effort should be made by all applicants, permittees and licensees to eliminate all problems and conflicts. If no response to notification is received within 30 days, the applicant will be deemed to have made reasonable efforts to coordinate and may file its application without a response;

(v) The 30-day notification period is calculated from the date of receipt by the applicant, permittee, or licensee being notified. If notification is by mail, this date may be ascertained by:

(A) The return receipt on certified mail;

(B) The enclosure of a card to be dated and returned by the recipient; or

(C) A conservative estimate of the time required for the mail to reach its destination. In the last case, the estimated date when the 30-day period would expire should be stated in the notification.

(vi) An expedited prior coordination period (less than 30 days) may be requested when deemed necessary by a notifying party. The coordination notice should be identified as "expedited" and the

requested response date should be clearly indicated. However, circumstances preventing a timely response from the receiving party should be accommodated accordingly. It is the responsibility of the notifying party to receive written concurrence (or verbal, with written to follow) from affected parties or their coordination representatives.

(vii) All technical problems that come to light during coordination must be resolved unless a statement is included with the application to the effect that the applicant is unable or unwilling to resolve the conflict and briefly the reason therefor;

(viii) Where a number of technical changes become necessary for a system during the course of coordination, an attempt should be made to minimize the number of separate notifications for these changes. Where the changes are incorporated into a completely revised notice, the items that were changed from the previous notice should be identified. When changes are not numerous or complex, the party receiving the changed notification should make an effort to respond in less than 30 days. When the notifying party believes a shorter response time is reasonable and appropriate, it may be helpful for that party to so indicate in the notice and perhaps suggest a response date;

(ix) If, after coordination is successfully completed, it is determined that a subsequent change could have no impact on some parties receiving the original notification, these parties must be notified of the change and of the coordinator's opinion that no response is required;

(x) Applicants, permittees and licensees should supply to all other applicants, permittees and licensees within their areas of operations, the name, address and telephone number of their coordination representatives. Upon request from coordinating applicants, permittees and licensees, data and information concerning existing or proposed facilities and future growth plans in the area of interest should be furnished unless such request is unreasonable or would impose a significant burden in compilation;

(xi) Parties should keep other parties with whom they are coordinating advised of changes in plans for facilities previously coordinated. If applications have not been filed 6 months after coordination was initiated, parties may assume that such frequency use is no longer desired unless a second notification has been received within 10 days of the end of the 6 month period. Renewal notifications are to be sent to all originally notified parties, even if coordination has not been successfully completed with those parties; and

(xii) Any frequency reserved by a licensee for future use in the bands subject to this part must be released for use by another licensee, permittee or applicant upon a showing by the latter that it requires an additional frequency and cannot coordinate one that is not reserved for future use.

58. Section 78.101 is proposed to be amended by revising the entry for 1990 to 2110 MHz in the table in paragraph (a) and adding a new paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 78.101 Power limitations.

* * * * *

Frequency band (MHz)	Maximum allowable transmitter power		Maximum allowable EIRP	
	Fixed (W)	Mobile (W)	Fixed (dBW)	Mobile (dBW)
1990 to 2110.....	.....	20.0	.....	+35
* * * * *	.....		.....	

* * * * *

(c) The EIRP of transmitters that use Automatic Transmitter Power Control (ATPC) shall not exceed the EIRP specified on the station authorization. The EIRP of non-ATPC transmitters shall be maintained as near as practicable to the EIRP specified on the station authorization.

59. Section 78.103 is proposed to be amended by removing the entry for 31,000 to 31,300 from the table in paragraph (e).

60. Section 78.105 is proposed to be amended by removing the entries for 31,000 to 31,300, 38,600 to 40,000, and Footnotes 2 and 3 from the table in paragraph (a)(1).

61. Section 78.106 is proposed to be revised to read as follows:

§ 78.106 Interference to geostationary-satellites.

Applicants and licensees must comply with § 101.145 of this chapter to minimize the potential of interference to geostationary satellites.

62. Section 78.108 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 78.108 Minimum path lengths for fixed links.

* * * * *

(b) For paths shorter than those specified in the Table, the EIRP shall not exceed the value derived from the following equation.

EIRP = MAXEIRP – 40 log(A/B) dBW

Where:

EIRP	= The new maximum EIRP (equivalent isotropically radiated power) in dBW.
MAXEIRP	= Maximum EIRP as set forth in the Table in § 74.636 of this part.
A	= Minimum path length from the Table above for the frequency band in kilometers.
B	= The actual path length in kilometers.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b): For transmitters using Automatic Transmitter Power Control, EIRP corresponds to the maximum transmitter power available, not the coordinated transmit power or the nominal transmit power.

* * * * *

63. Section 78.111 is proposed to be amended by removing the entry for 31,000 to 31,300 from the table.